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NOTIFICATION OF THE RECORDING
OF A CHANGE(PCT Rule 92bis.1 and
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From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

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Applicant's or agent's file reference SG/P7852WO	
International application No. PCT/GB00/00163	International filing date (day/month/year) 21 January 2000 (21.01.00)

1. The following indications appeared on record concerning:

☒ the applicant
 ☐ the inventor
 ☐ the agent
 ☐ the common representative

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2. The International Bureau hereby notifies the applicant that the following change has been recorded concerning:

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 ☐ the residence

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3. Further observations, if necessary:

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NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

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Date of mailing (day/month/year) 03 October 2000 (03.10.00)	Applicant's or agent's file reference SG/P7852WO
International application No. PCT/GB00/00163	Priority date (day/month/year) 22 January 1999 (22.01.99)
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Applicant MISSELBROOK, John	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

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18 August 2000 (18.08.00)

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB00/00163 (22) International Filing Date: 21 January 2000 (21.01.00) (30) Priority Data: 9901479.7 22 January 1999 (22.01.99) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): COLLAG MANUFACTURING LIMITED [GB/GB]; Maidenstone Heath, Blundell Lane, Bursledon, Southampton, Hampshire SO31 1AA (GB). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): MISSELBROOK, John [GB/GB]; Maidenstone Heath, Blundell Lane, Bursledon, Southampton, Hampshire SO31 1AA (GB). (74) Agent: GEARY, Stephen; W.H. Beck, Greener & Co., 7 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London WC2A 3SZ (GB).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: PROCESS FOR PRODUCING GRANULES		
(57) Abstract The invention relates to a process for the preparation of water-dispersible and water-soluble granules which exhibit superior properties in use whilst improving their ease and efficiency of manufacture. The process involves forming a particulate pre-mix of the components of the granule without forming a paste and extruding the pre-mix to form the granules.		

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PROCESS FOR PRODUCING GRANULES

This invention relates to a process for the production of granules, in particular water dispersible and water soluble granules. More particularly it relates to an extrusion process for the production of water dispersible granules. The invention is especially useful in the production of granules containing biologically active compounds and other substances and in particular, agrochemical products, for example pesticides.

Dispersible granule formulations of pesticides are known and have certain advantages. In particular, such granules are advantageous due to their ease of handling and reduced worker exposure compared to powder or liquid formulations and also due to their compatibility, comparative cost. Furthermore, environmentally friendly packaging may be used and the presence of inert materials also has environmental advantages. G. A. Bell, "Chemistry and Technology of Agrochemical Formulations", Edited by D. A. Knowles (Kluwer, 1998), pages 80-114, describes a range of dispersible granule types and processes for their manufacture.

WO 89/00079 describes a process for the preparation of water dispersible granules which comprises mixing the desired ingredients of the granules to form an extrudable wet mix which has a dough-like consistency, that is, a consistency analogous to a stiff dough produced in the bread making process. Such dough-like consistency may be provided by thorough mixing or kneading using a mixing apparatus such as a pug mill, double shafted auger, or an extrusion apparatus may be adapted to provide suitable mixing. It also requires that after extrusion the wet extrusions are broken down by rolling, preferably in a tumbling action. However, the rolling action required following extrusion may cause the formation of a "shell" of

compacted material on the outside of the granule that leads to an increase in the drying time/temperature. EP-A- 0484 147 1 describes a process for preparing dispersible propanil granules. Propanil is N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)propionamide. It is known that propanil may degrade during processing or have poor stability due to its low melting point. The process disclosed in EP-A-484 147 comprises the steps in sequence of combining one or more surfactants with propanil and milling to a particle size of less than 20 microns to form a premix, adding less than 25 percent by weight water and optionally a wetting agent to said premix and mixing until a paste is obtained granulating said paste thereby producing granules and drying said granules. This process is said to overcome certain difficulties in the processing of propanil due to its low melting point and tendency to become sticky during processing.

However, propanil, in addition to having a relatively low melting point, is also prone to hydrolysis. The formation of a paste containing water may lead to further difficulties as regards stability during processing if the energy input during the paste formation is too high. Thus, the above described processes may impose a number of constraints on the ingredients by limiting the choice of available components to those which are not heat sensitive which may be included in the granules due to the physical or chemical nature of those ingredients. In particular, the energy input required in the formation of the dough or paste may degrade certain low-melting, or temperature-sensitive, active materials. Water-soluble or slightly-soluble actives may form crystal bridges which, on addition to water, inhibit the rapid and desirably complete dissolution or disintegration of the granules to their primary particle size prior to granulation.

The handling of a dough or paste in a manufacturing plant can also cause processing problems. In particular difficulties may arise due to variation in the viscosity of the dough or paste caused by temperature and/or shear conditions. This factor may lead to variation in product quality and yield and may cause fouling or blockages in the process apparatus.

There remains a need for improvements to existing known processes of preparing granules that are dispersible and/or soluble in water to allow sensitive components to be included in formulations and to avoid or reduce processing problems for example due to fouling or blockage. Furthermore, granules providing excellent delivery of the active to the point of use including good dispersibility are desired. In addition physical properties such as ease of handling, low friability so as to reduce or minimise the dust content are also desirable for reasons of health and safety and ease of product distribution.

It has been found that acceptable granules may be produced by a process involving forming a pre-mix of the components of the granule and extruding the pre-mix provided that a paste is not formed during the preparation of the pre-mix which is to be extruded.

In a first aspect, the invention provides a process for the production of water dispersible granules comprising, preparing a pre-mix in the form of a free-flowing powder, preferably a homogeneous powder, comprising an active material and an excipient and optionally other components, with at least one component of the pre-mix being liquid without forming a paste, and extruding the pre-mix in an extruder, for example a low pressure extruder to form the granules. The excipient may be

liquid in which case an additional liquid component is not required although a further liquid component may be included as desired

WO 96/26828 describes an apparatus and a method for extrusion which eliminates the undesirable effect of the ingress of pastes, which form as the moist finely divided, water-insoluble powders are forced through the screen of conventional, low-pressure extruders.

It has been surprisingly found that granules that are water-dispersible and/or water-soluble can be produced using the process according to the invention and they provide excellent delivery of the active to the crop to be treated. Further, the granules produced by a process according to this invention, exhibit improved characteristics as compared to granules formed by process of the prior art on storage, dilution and in use.

The process involves the initial preparation of a pre-mix comprising the active material together with at least one excipient in the form of a free-flowing, powder.

Desirably the premix is a homogeneous powder. The pre-mix is preferably prepared by the absorption of a liquid for example water, or any other suitable liquid onto an active solid material, which is preferably finely divided. The active solid may be mixed with an excipient preferably a surfactant for example a dispersant and a wetting agent, a filler, a disintegrant, a stabiliser, a flow aid and the like and mixtures thereof. It is especially preferred that the pre-mix comprises an active, an excipient comprising a dispersant and water. It is also preferred that the granule obtained from the process contains these components. In a preferred embodiment, the active material is suitably milled either prior to the addition of the excipient or milled together with it.

Suitably the premix is formed by the application of shear especially in a blending step or a milling step and optimally in one or more blending steps and one or more milling steps. Suitable apparatus for the blending step(s) include a low-shear, high intensity blender such as a Lodige Ploughshare mixer, ribbon, Y-cone, double cone or trough blender, so that a free-flowing powder is formed. The premix is fed
5 directly or indirectly into a suitable low-pressure extruder, such as that described in WO 96/26828, so that the premix is compacted against the apertures in the screen and forced through. The composition of the premix and the extruder settings are such that the formation of a paste before extrusion is avoided. The powder premix
10 which is fed to an extruder is converted into a compacted solid extrudate which can be collected as a free-flowing granule.

In the present process the material being processed remains a free flowing particulate material during the formation of the pre-mix. In particular, the material does not form a paste prior to extrusion. However, as the composition contains one
15 or more liquid components, it may be wet or dry provided that it remains free-flowing and particulate during the process. The particles of the material are of such a composition that they are able to move relative to one another and do not, to any significant extent, agglomerate into lumps and remain as lumps having a particle size of at least several times that of the bulk of the particulate material being
20 processed during the formation of the pre-mix. If any lumps are formed during this part of the process, the process conditions for formation of the premix and/or the composition of the premix should be varied so that the lumps disintegrate into finer particles on application of shear. If any such lumps or agglomerates are formed, it is especially preferred that the agglomerate is of such a composition and physical

structure that it disintegrates into finer particles on the application of manual force by rubbing between the fingers.

In the context of the present invention, a paste may be considered as a mass of material, for example an agglomerate, which contains sufficient liquid or is at such a temperature that the particulate material being processed forms into an agglomerate which is mouldable or deformable and which is not free-flowing. Thus, a paste does not disintegrate into finer particles on application of shear, for example by rubbing between fingers, but rather remains as an agglomerated mass and the shear acts to mould or deform the agglomerate.

Depending on the components selected for producing the granules, the relative amounts of those components are selected and the process conditions for example the level of shear are selected so as to avoid the formation of a paste prior to extrusion.

After the extrusion step in the process, the granules so formed may be processed further as desired, for example by drying and by sieving or other size-classification steps. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the granules are dried. The granules may be dried by any suitable equipment, for example, a fluid-bed drier and a tray dryer. As a further preferred process step, the granules are classified by size, for example, sieved so as to remove under- and over-size material. In a preferred embodiment, the extruded material is suitably dried and size-classified. It is especially preferred that the process of the present invention does not involve a rolling process step in which the extruded material is treated.

In the process of the present invention, uniform, free-flowing granules are produced with excellent properties including uniform bulk density, lack of dust, resistance to attrition and rapid disintegration in water to form a suspension or solution of the active ingredient on use. In a preferred embodiment, over 90%, especially 99% of the granules, prior to sieving or screening, are of a suitable size such that further processing to alter the size of the granules is not required. .

Avoiding the formation of a paste during the process prior to extrusion affords further advantages in that flexibility in the range of actives and other components which may be selected is increased as compared to processes in which a paste is formed. This permits the selection of actives and other ingredients which otherwise may not be suitable due to introducing processing difficulties. Thus any detrimental effects due to the formation of a paste on the ingredients, and vice-versa, are no longer a factor. Ingredients can thus be chosen that produce optimum product properties whether in use or otherwise, for instance in distribution, rather than the choice being compromised due to processing considerations.

The premix is suitably prepared by blending two or more materials; for example the active and the excipient and/or the liquid component, for a period of at least 30 seconds, preferably 1 to 15 minutes, more preferably 1 to 10 minutes and especially 2 to 5 minutes.

The solid component may be milled to an appropriate particle size prior to blending with other components. Preferably, milling is carried out after blending so the blended materials are milled to a desired particle size. Milling may be carried out by any suitable means although air milling is preferred. Suitably air milling is carried out

at an air pressure of at least 2 bar and desirably at least 5 bar. Suitably, the milled material has a particle size of 2 to 30 microns and desirably 4 to 20 microns.

As desired one or more blending steps may be carried out after the milling step if desired. Such a blending step may be carried out for at least 30 seconds, preferably for 1 to 15 minutes and especially for 1 to 10 minutes. The one or more blending step may be carried out under low shear or desirably high shear conditions. Where more than one blending step is employed, it is preferred that the material being processed is subjected to high shear in the first blending step and low or moderate shear in a subsequent blending step.

The liquid component may be added to the milled material, either a blend or a single component product, or it may be added to a solid component in a blending step prior to or after the milling step. The liquid may be added in any suitable manner although it is preferred that the liquid be added as a spray in order to reduce the risk of agglomerates or lumps forming in the premix.

It is essential in the formation of the pre-mix that the steps in the formation are carried out under such conditions and for a period such that a paste is not formed.

The process may be employed to produce granules comprising a wide range of active ingredients. By way of example, the process of the invention may be employed to produce granules comprising, as the active, a pharmaceutical, an agricultural chemical, an oil field chemical, an animal feedstuff, a dyestuff, and a detergent. Granules comprising other types of active may also be produced by a process according to the invention. The process is particularly suitable for, but not limited to, the production of granules comprising an agricultural chemical.

Examples of agricultural chemicals which may be employed as the active include abamectin, imidazolinone, ametryn, amitaz, atrazine, azoxystrobin, benomyl, bensulfuron-methyl, bentazone, bifenox, bromoxynil, captan, carbendazim, carfentrazone-ethyl, chloridazon, chlorothalonil, chlortoluron, chlorsulfuron, 5 cinosulfuron, clodinafop, clopyralid, lambda-cyhalothrin, cyhexatin, cymoxynil, alpha-cypermethrin, deltamethrin, diflufenican, dimethomorph, diuron, ethofumesate, emamectin benzoate, fibronil, flurtamone, glyphosate, imazamethabenz-methyl, imazapyr, imazethapyr, imadacloprid, isoproturon, linuron, mancozeb, maneb, metamitron, methiocarb, metribuzin, metsulfuron-methyl, milbectin, nicosulfuron, 10 oxadixyl, oxyfluorfen, phenmedipham, pirimisulfuron-methyl, propanil, propyzamide, rimsulfuron, simazine, sulfometuron, -methyl, thifensulfuron-methyl, thiram, tribenuron-methyl, and triflurosulfuron-methyl.

Suitable excipients include surface active agents (surfactants) including wetting 15 agents and dispersing agents or a combination of both and flow agents.

Examples of suitable wetting agents include: alkali metal, for example sodium, salts of alkyl aryl sulphonates, alkyl aryl sulphosuccinates, and alkyl sulphates.

Examples of dispersing agents include sodium lignosulphonates, sodiumnaphthalene sulphonate formaldehyde condensates, tristyrilphenol 20 ethoxylate phosphate esters, aliphatic alcohol ethoxylates, alkylphenol ethoxylates, copolymers, random and block, of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, "comb" graft copolymers and polyvinyl alcohol-vinyl acetate copolymers.

Suitable other excipients include disintegrants for example: Bentonite, modified starch and polyvinyl pyrrolidone; stabilisers, for example citric acid, polyethylene glycol and butylated hydroxy toluene; and fillers, for example, starch, lactose, china clay, sucrose and kaolin.

- 5 In addition to the active material and the excipient and liquid component, further ingredients, for example further excipients, may be fed to the process at any point, including before, during or after addition of the liquid component to the process, just prior to or during the extrusion step. However, if further ingredients are to be added, it is especially preferred that they be added to the process prior to extrusion and
10 optimally be mixed with the active component prior to or with the addition of the liquid component. Suitable further ingredients include surfactants including dispersants and wetting agents, fillers, disintegrants, stabilisers and flow-aids. The important factor in the choice of a further ingredient and the amount of the ingredient is that it does not lead to the formation of a dough or paste during the process for
15 example due to significant particle-to-particle interaction..

In an especially preferred embodiment of the invention, the active comprises propanil and the excipients comprise one or more of a disintegrant, a flow agent a filler and a surfactant. In a further preferred embodiment, the propanil is mixed with the disintegrant and flow agent, preferably by air milling, surfactant is then added to
20 the mixture and then water is added to the mixture so as to form a free-flowing generally homogeneous powder, that is a particulate material. In an alternative embodiment, the propanil is blended with a surfactant, a disintegrant and a filler and then milled and water is added to the mixture after milling in a further blending step to produce a free-flowing generally homogeneous powder. The pre-mix powder is
25 then extruded by passing through an extruder, preferably an extruder and extrusion

process as described in WO 96/26828. The granules resulting from the extrusion process suitably have a thickness or particle size of 0.1 to 5mm, preferably 0.3 to 2mm and especially 0.5 to 1.5mm. The granules are then suitably dried and optionally classified by sieving.

- 5 The invention provides a novel granular composition comprising an agricultural active and an excipient obtainable by a process according to the first aspect of the invention.

The invention is illustrated by the following examples but is in no way limited by them:

10

EXAMPLE I

The following formulation was prepared:

15	Propanil	80%
	Sodium alkyl aryl sulphonate	1.0%
	Sodium Lignosulphonate	10.0%
	Potato Starch	1.0%
	China Clay	to 100%

The above formulation was prepared by first blending the Propanil Technical, china clay and starch in a Ploughshare blender for 5 minutes. The blend thus formed was then air milled to an average particle size of 5-7 microns. Water was added to the air milled premix in a Ploughshare blender until a water content of approx. 18% was obtained. Formation of a paste was avoided in preparing the premix. The free-flowing powder obtained was fed to a basket extruder. A low pressure extruder as set out in WO-A-96/26828 was used to extrude the premix. A compacted solid extrudate was obtained, which was dried at 65°C for 15 minutes until a moisture content of below 1.5% was obtained.

The granules were tested as follows:-

1 g of the granules were added to a measuring cylinder containing 100 mls of water. The cylinder was inverted through 180 degrees and back again for one full inversion, taking 2 seconds and the number of seconds for complete disintegration observed. The cylinder was then allowed to stand for 30 minutes, undisturbed, and a 10 ml sample taken from the centre of the cylinder and analysed, gravimetrically, for the amount of solids present. This figure was then used to calculate the % of material in suspension after standing for this time. The results were compared to two commercial formulations of Propanil, one (STAM® 80 EDF) manufactured by a standard extrusion technique involving the formulation of a paste and the other (WHAM® 80DF) by pan granulation. The results obtained were as follows:-

	Time Taken for	% Remaining in
	Product to	Suspension after 30
Commercial Product	Disintegrate	minutes

Stam® 80 EDF	3 - 5 minutes	71.3
Wham® 80 DF	> 5 minutes	9.9
Example 1	< 1 minute	86.9

- 5 The above results indicate the advantages of the product produced by the process described in this invention. In addition it was noted that the standard extruded product, Stam® 80 EDF was badly caked in the commercial pack, indicating a physical degradation of the product on storage.

10

EXAMPLE 2

The following formulation was prepared:

Chlorsulfuron	75%
15 Sodium alkyl aryl sulphonate	1%
Sodium lignosulphonate	12.5%
China Clay	to 100%

The above formulation was prepared by first blending the Chlorsulfuron Technical and china clay in a Ploughshare blender for 5 minutes. The blend thus formed was then air milled to an average particle size of 3-4 microns. Water was added to the air milled premix in a Ploughshare blender until a water content of approx. 14.5% was obtained. Formation of a paste was avoided. The free-flowing powder was extruded in an extruder as described in WO96/26828. A compacted solid extrudate was obtained, which was dried at 60°C for 15 minutes until a moisture content of 0.9% was obtained. The granules were tested by the method set out in Example 1.

The results were compared to a commercial formulation of chlorsulfuron, (GLEAN® 75 DF) manufactured by a standard fluid bed agglomeration. The results obtained were as follows:-

Remaining in		Time Taken for%
Commercial Product	Product to Disintegrate	Suspension after 30 minutes
Glean® 75 DF	< 1 minute	69
Example 2	< 1 minute	86

It was noted that the Glean® sample was much more dusty than the extruded sample produced by the process of the present invention. At the low use rate of the product, the higher suspensibility for the product would lead to a higher availability in field use and a higher efficacy.

The results were compared to a commercial formulation of chlorsulfuron, (GLEAN® 75 DF) manufactured by a standard fluid bed agglomeration. The results obtained were as follows:-

	Time Taken for	% Remaining in
5	Product to	Suspension after 30
	Disintegrate	minutes
	Glean® 75 DF	< 1 minute 69
	Example 2	< 1 minute 86

- 10 It was noted that the Glean® sample was much more dusty than the extruded sample produced by the process of the present invention. At the low use rate of the product, the higher suspensibility for the product would lead to a higher availability in field use and a higher efficacy.

EXAMPLE 3

- 15 A commercial premix of Chloridazon 65 DF was obtained from which a commercial sample of water dispersible granule had been produced by a wet agglomeration technique.

The same premix was formed into granules using the process of the present invention and both samples were tested for suspensibility as set out in Example 1. The results obtained are as follows:-

	% Suspensibility
5 Commercial Chloridazon 65 DF	89
Example 3	98

EXAMPLE 4

The following formulation was prepared by a process according to the present invention:

10	Captan	80.0 %
	Sodium alkyl aryl sulphonate	1.0 %
	Sodium naphthalene formaldehyde condensate	2.0 %
	Silica	3.0 %
	Kaolin	to 100 %

- 15 Zeta Potential Measurements may be used to evaluate the micro-electrophoretic mobility of active ingredient particles and accordingly derive the Zeta Potential of those particles. This allows preferred surfactants, in particular anionic, non-ionic and cationic dispersants, for water dispersible granules of the active ingredient to be selected so as to identify the most appropriate candidate dispersants. It is preferred

that the dispersants give a Zeta Potential measurement of about 0 mV for a non-ionic surfactant and in excess of approximately - 30 mV for an anionic surfactant and in excess of approximately + 30 mV for a cationic surfactant.

The active material is suitably present at a level of at least 50 %, preferably from 60
5 to 90% by weight of the granule. The excipient is suitably present at a level of less than 50%, preferably from 10 to 30% by weight of the granule. The liquid, preferably water, content of the granule is suitably less than 10% and preferably from 0.1 to 5% by weight of the granule

CLAIMS

1. A process for the production of water dispersible granules comprising, preparing a pre-mix in the form of a free-flowing powder comprising an active material and an excipient with at least one component of the pre-mix being liquid, without
5 forming a paste, and extruding the pre-mix to form the water dispersible granules.
2. A process according to claim 1 in which a liquid is adsorbed onto an active solid material.
3. A process according to any one of the preceding claims in which the pre-mix is a
10 homogeneous powder.
4. A process according to any one of the preceding claims in which the premix is formed by the application of shear.
5. A process according to any one of the preceding claims in which the pre-mix comprises an active material and an excipient selected from a surfactant, a filler,
15 a disintegrant, a stabiliser, a flow aid and mixtures thereof.
6. A process according to any one of the preceding claims which comprises preparing the pre-mix in a blending step and optionally in a milling step.
7. A process according to claim 6 in which the blending step is carried out for a period of at least 30 seconds.

8. A process according to any one of claims 6 or 7 which comprises feeding the active material to a blending step, passing the blended material to a milling step so as to reduce the particle size of the blended material and passing the milled material to a further blending step to produce the pre-mix.
- 5 9. A process according to claim 8 in which the first blending step is conducted under conditions of high shear and the second blending step is conducted under conditions of low or moderate shear
10. A process according to any one of claims 6 to 9 in which the active material and an excipient selected from a disintegrant, a filler and a surfactant and mixtures thereof are blended in a blending step.
- 10 11. A process according to any one of claims 6 to 10 in which a liquid and optionally a further excipient selected from a surfactant, a disintegrant and a filler are added to the process in a second or subsequent blending step.
12. A process according to any one of the preceding claims in which the liquid is
15 added as a spray.
13. A process according to any one of the preceding claims which further comprises drying and optionally size classifying the extruded material.
14. A process according to any one of the preceding claims in which the active
20 material is selected from, a pharmaceutical, an agricultural chemical, an oil field chemical, an animal feedstuff, a dyestuff, and a detergent.

15. A process according to any one of the preceding claims in which the active material is an agricultural chemical and is selected from, bensulfuron-methyl, captan, chloridazon, chlorsulfuron, glyphosate, oxyfluorfen and propanil.
16. A process according to any one of the preceding claims in which the pre-mix
5 comprises a surfactant selected from alkyl aryl sulphonates, alkyl aryl sulphosuccinates, alkyl sulphates and lignosulphonates.
17. A process according to any one of the preceding claims in which the granule comprises propanil and excipients comprising an alkyl aryl sulphonate, a lignosulphonates, a disintegrant and a filler.
- 10 18. A granular composition comprising an agricultural active and an excipient obtainable by a process according to any one of claims 1 to 17.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/GB 00/00163

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A01N25/14 A01N37/22 B01J2/20

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A01N B01J

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	DE 24 03 427 A (IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD) 1 August 1974 (1974-08-01) page 3, line 22-29 -page 4, line 1-13; claims	1-18
Y	US 5 714 439 A (R.D.HOUGHTON ET AL) 3 February 1998 (1998-02-03) column 2, line 35-47; claims	1-18
A	EP 0 484 147 A (ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY) 6 May 1992 (1992-05-06) cited in the application claims	1-18
A	GB 1 399 005 A (CIBA-GEIGY AG) 25 June 1975 (1975-06-25) claims	1-18
	-/--	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"S" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 May 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

18/05/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5618 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Cordero Alvarez, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/00163

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>WO 96 26828 A (COLLAG MANUFACTURING LIMITED) 6 September 1996 (1996-09-06) cited in the application claims 19-26</p> <p>-----</p>	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

International Application No.

PCT/GB 00/00163

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE 2403427 A	01-08-1974	GB 1433882 A AU 6464574 A BE 810041 A CA 1022848 A CH 581427 A CS 208694 B ES 422710 A FR 2215171 A IL 44024 A IT 1014536 B JP 49108251 A NL 7401110 A ZA 7400244 A	28-04-1976 24-07-1975 22-07-1974 20-12-1977 15-11-1976 15-09-1981 16-04-1976 23-08-1974 30-07-1976 30-04-1977 15-10-1974 31-07-1974 27-11-1974
US 5714439 A	03-02-1998	US 5532209 A AT 170041 T BG 60043 A BR 9104675 A CA 2054054 A DE 69130048 D DE 69130048 T EP 0484147 A ES 2121771 T HR 940946 A HU 59278 A JP 4264004 A MX 9101749 A PT 99387 A, B RO 111148 A	02-07-1996 15-09-1998 16-08-1993 16-06-1992 01-05-1992 01-10-1998 20-05-1999 06-05-1992 16-12-1998 28-02-1997 28-05-1992 18-09-1992 01-07-1992 30-10-1992 30-07-1996
EP 484147 A	06-05-1992	AT 170041 T BG 60043 A BR 9104675 A CA 2054054 A DE 69130048 D DE 69130048 T ES 2121771 T HR 940946 A HU 59278 A JP 4264004 A MX 9101749 A PT 99387 A, B RO 111148 A US 5532209 A US 5714439 A	15-09-1998 16-08-1993 16-06-1992 01-05-1992 01-10-1998 20-05-1999 16-12-1998 28-02-1997 28-05-1992 18-09-1992 01-07-1992 30-10-1992 30-07-1996 02-07-1996 03-02-1998
GB 1399005 A	25-06-1975	CA 1005659 A IE 37373 B US 3954439 A	22-02-1977 06-07-1977 04-05-1976
WO 9626828 A	06-09-1996	GB 2298609 A AT 174552 T AU 4671796 A DE 69601164 D DE 69601164 T EP 0812256 A ES 2126383 T JP 11500959 T	11-09-1996 15-01-1999 18-09-1996 28-01-1999 17-06-1999 17-12-1997 16-03-1999 26-01-1999

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/00163

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9626828 A		ZA 9601146 A	23-08-1996

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

REC'D 11 APR 2001

WIPO

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference SG/P7852WO		FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/GB00/00163	International filing date (day/month/year) 21/01/2000	Priority date (day/month/year) 22/01/1999	
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC A01N25/14			
Applicant COLLAG MANUFACTURING LIMITED et al.			

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.


2. This REPORT consists of a total of 5 sheets, including this cover sheet.

- ☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 18/08/2000	Date of completion of this report 05.04.2001
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Donovan-Beermann, T Telephone No. +49 89 2399 8213



**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/GB00/00163

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the **elements** of the international application (*Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17)*):
Description, pages:

1-17 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-18 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
☐ the claims, Nos.:
☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/GB00/00163

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims	1-18
	No:	Claims	
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	1-18
	No:	Claims	
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1-18
	No:	Claims	

**2. Citations and explanations
see separate sheet**

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:
see separate sheet

Ad Section V:

The present application relates to processes for the production of granules. Firstly a pre-mix is prepared as a free-flowing powder containing an active agent and an excipient, one of the ingredients being liquid without causing the pre-mix to form a paste. The pre-mix is then extruded to form water-dispersible granules. The water content of the pre-mix is 14.5 and 18 % in the two examples of the description which give details of this.

DE-A-2403427 (D1) describes the preparation of water-dispersible granules by extrusion of an aqueous pre-mix. It is explained that the pre-mix should be neither too wet nor too dry - avoiding that the extrudate comes out as spaghetti or dust respectively (see page 2, last paragraph-page 4, first paragraph). The pre-mix is said to contain in general 5 to 25% water (see page 7, 2nd full paragraph). There is no suggestion in D1 that the pre-mix could be a dry free-flowing powder and still produce satisfactory granules, in fact quite the reverse.

US-A-5714439 (D2) describes granular formulations of propanil. The granules are formed by granulation (eg. extruding) of a paste pre-mix (see col.2, lines 35-50). The amount of water added to the ingredients to form the pre-mix is said to be enough to form a consistency ranging from a moist powder to dough-like (see col.3, lines 1-15). This amount is stated to be 18 to 20 parts per 100 parts of premix.

EP-A-484147 (D3) discloses the formulation of propanil granules from a paste pre-mix (see page 2, lines 44-54). Suspensibility of the granule is said to be proportional to the amount of water added to the premix prior to extrusion, although too much water is said to cause sticking (see page 7, lines 15-29). This implies that as much water as possible should be added to the pre-mix, to optimise suspensibility of the granule.

GB-A-1399005 (D4) describes granulation processes for herbicides. The active ingredients are mixed with surfactants and solvent, preferably water. Then, the paste or slurry is converted into granules by a suitable technique (see page 2, lines 22-42). Methods are described here and carried out in the examples, where granulation is carried out by extrusion, but this is carried out using a paste (Examples 3, 6, 7-13). The other examples describe the formation of granules by drying a paste and then breaking

up the dried cake.

None of D1 to D4 suggest that the pre-mix can be essentially dry and free-flowing.

WO-A-9626828 (D5) discloses apparatus and methods for preparing granules from moist finely-divided powders (see page 4, lines 14-24 and claims 17, 19, 20). The water-insoluble powders may be moistened before or after introduction into the hopper (see page 7, lines 1-13). It is described that on application of pressure during extrusion, the moist water-insoluble powders form pastes (see page 2, lines 7-13). No further details are given in D5 of the form of the pre-mix, but from the fact that the moist powders only form a paste on application of pressure, it would seem that they are not very moist, and thus could be free-flowing.

However, the disclosure of D5 is primarily directed towards an apparatus for producing an extrudate, and the details given of the materials used are insufficient to make any absolute conclusions about the nature of the extrudable mixtures. The present application describes on the contrary, specific conditions which have to be met by the extrudable mix in order to produce satisfactory results.

It is thus considered that such presently claimed processes are not unambiguously disclosed in the prior art, and are novel (Art.33(3) PCT). The product obtained from these processes is thus also novel, in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

The claimed subject matter can also be deemed inventive in that granular compositions are obtained which have satisfactory properties for the intended use (Art.33(3) PCT).

Ad Section VII:

On page 14 of the description, the headings of the results for example 2 appear to have been mixed up.

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference S6/P7852W0	FOR FURTHER ACTION		see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, Item 5 below.
International application No. PCT/GB 00/ 00163	International filing date (day/month/year) 21/01/2000	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 22/01/1999	
Applicant COLLAG MANUFACTURING LIMITED et al.			

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 3 sheets.

☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

- a. With regard to the language, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

- b. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

☐ contained in the international application in written form.

☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

2. ☐ Certain claims were found unsearchable (See Box I).

3. ☐ Unity of invention is lacking (see Box II).

4. With regard to the title,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the abstract,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the drawings to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

☐ as suggested by the applicant.

☐ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

☐ None of the figures.

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference SG/P7852WO	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/418)	
International application No. PCT/GB00/00163	International filing date (day/month/year) 21/01/2000	Priority date (day/month/year) 22/01/1999
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC A01N25/14		
Applicant COLLAG MANUFACTURING LIMITED et al.		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.


2. This REPORT consists of a total of 5 sheets, including this cover sheet.

- ☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 18/08/2000	Date of completion of this report 05.04.2001
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Donovan-Beermann, T Telephone No. +49 89 2399 8213

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (cover sheet) (January 1994)



**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. **PCT/GB00/00163**

I. Basis of the report

1. ~~With regard to the elements of the international application (Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17)):~~
Description, pages:

1-17 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-18 as originally filed

2. With regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
☐ the claims, Nos.:
☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. **PCT/GB00/00163**

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims 1-18
	No:	Claims
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims 1-18
	No:	Claims
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims 1-18
	No:	Claims

2. Citations and explanations
see separate sheet

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:
see separate sheet

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/GB00/00163

Ad Section V:

The present application relates to processes for the production of granules. Firstly a pre-mix is prepared as a free-flowing powder containing an active agent and an excipient, one of the ingredients being liquid without causing the pre-mix to form a paste. The pre-mix is then extruded to form water-dispersible granules. The water content of the pre-mix is 14.5 and 18 % in the two examples of the description which give details of this.

DE-A-2403427 (D1) describes the preparation of water-dispersible granules by extrusion of an aqueous pre-mix. It is explained that the pre-mix should be neither too wet nor too dry - avoiding that the extrudate comes out as spaghetti or dust respectively (see page 2, last paragraph-page 4, first paragraph). The pre-mix is said to contain in general 5 to 25% water (see page 7, 2nd full paragraph). There is no suggestion in D1 that the pre-mix could be a dry free-flowing powder and still produce satisfactory granules, in fact quite the reverse.

US-A-5714439 (D2) describes granular formulations of propanil. The granules are formed by granulation (eg. extruding) of a paste pre-mix (see col.2, lines 35-50). The amount of water added to the ingredients to form the pre-mix is said to be enough to form a consistency ranging from a moist powder to dough-like (see col.3, lines 1-15). This amount is stated to be 18 to 20 parts per 100 parts of premix.

EP-A-484147 (D3) discloses the formulation of propanil granules from a paste pre-mix (see page 2, lines 44-54). Suspensibility of the granule is said to be proportional to the amount of water added to the premix prior to extrusion, although too much water is said to cause sticking (see page 7, lines 15-29). This implies that as much water as possible should be added to the pre-mix, to optimise suspensibility of the granule.

GB-A-1399005 (D4) describes granulation processes for herbicides. The active ingredients are mixed with surfactants and solvent, preferably water. Then, the paste or slurry is converted into granules by a suitable technique (see page 2, lines 22-42). Methods are described here and carried out in the examples, where granulation is carried out by extrusion, but this is carried out using a paste (Examples 3, 6, 7-13). The other examples describe the formation of granules by drying a paste and then breaking

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/GB00/00163

up the dried cake.

None of D1 to D4 suggest that the pre-mix can be essentially dry and free-flowing.

WO-A-9626828 (D5) discloses apparatus and methods for preparing granules from moist finely-divided powders (see page 4, lines 14-24 and claims 17, 19, 20). The water-insoluble powders may be moistened before or after introduction into the hopper (see page 7, lines 1-13). It is described that on application of pressure during extrusion, the moist water-insoluble powders form pastes (see page 2, lines 7-13). No further details are given in D5 of the form of the pre-mix, but from the fact that the moist powders only form a paste on application of pressure, it would seem that they are not very moist, and thus could be free-flowing.

However, the disclosure of D5 is primarily directed towards an apparatus for producing an extrudate, and the details given of the materials used are insufficient to make any absolute conclusions about the nature of the extrudable mixtures. The present application describes on the contrary, specific conditions which have to be met by the extrudable mix in order to produce satisfactory results.

It is thus considered that such presently claimed processes are not unambiguously disclosed in the prior art, and are novel (Art.33(3) PCT). The product obtained from these processes is thus also novel, in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

The claimed subject matter can also be deemed inventive in that granular compositions are obtained which have satisfactory properties for the intended use (Art.33(3) PCT).

Ad Section VII:

On page 14 of the description, the headings of the results for example 2 appear to have been mixed up.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter. nat. Application No.
PCT/GB 00/00163A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A01N25/14 A01N37/22 B01J2/20

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 A01N B01J

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	DE 24 03 427 A (IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD) 1 August 1974 (1974-08-01) page 3, line 22-29 -page 4, line 1-13; claims	1-18
Y	US 5 714 439 A (R.D.HOUGHTON ET AL) 3 February 1998 (1998-02-03) column 2, line 35-47; claims	1-18
A	EP 0 484 147 A (ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY) 6 May 1992 (1992-05-06) cited in the application claims	1-18
A	GB 1 399 005 A (CIBA-GEIGY AG) 25 June 1975 (1975-06-25) claims	1-18

-/--

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubt on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *G* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 May 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

18/05/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5618 Patentlaan 2
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International Application No.

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